

## Rule 4.1. Wellhead Protection

### 327 IAC 8-4.1-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 13-11-2-43; IC 13-13-2; IC 13-18; IC 15-3-3.5; IC 15-3-3.6; IC 25-17.6-1; IC 25-39-4

Sec. 1. In addition to the definition in IC 13-11-2-43, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

- (1) "Aquifer" means an underground geological formation that has the ability to receive, store, and transmit water in amounts sufficient for the satisfaction of any beneficial use.
- (2) "Best management practices" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practice, treatment requirements, operation and maintenance procedures, use of containment facilities, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state.
- (3) "Calibration" means the process of refining the model representation of the hydrogeologic framework, hydraulic properties, and boundary conditions to achieve a desired degree of correspondence between the model simulation and observations of the ground water flow system.
- (4) "Certified professional geologist" means a professional geologist certified by the state of Indiana under IC 25-17.6-1.
- (5) "Community public water supply system" or "CPWSS" means a public water supply system that serves at least fifteen (15) service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) year-round residents.
- (6) "Conceptual model" means a description of the hydrogeologic system that represents the movement of ground water, for example:
  - (A) geologic and hydrologic framework;
  - (B) media type;
  - (C) physical processes;
  - (D) hydraulic properties; and
  - (E) water budget.
- (7) "Confined aquifer" means an aquifer in which ground water is confined under pressure that is significantly greater than atmospheric pressure.
- (8) "Critical water users" means water users whose immediate health or welfare would be affected in an adverse manner if water use is denied.
- (9) "Customers" means number of persons served by the public water supply system.
- (10) "Delineation" means a process used to define boundaries of the wellhead protection area.
- (11) "Department" means the department of environmental management created under IC 13-13-2.
- (12) "Emergency condition" means a condition related to ground water contamination which threatens to disrupt water supply service from a community public water supply system wellfield.
- (13) "Hydrogeology" means the study of the geology of ground water, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.
- (14) "Hydrostratigraphic unit" means a grouping of geologic units of similar hydrogeologic properties, for example, aquifers and confining units.
- (15) "Large community public water supply system" means a public water supply system serving greater than fifty thousand (50,000) customers.
- (16) "Medium community public water supply system" means a public water supply system serving from three thousand three hundred one (3,301) up to and including fifty thousand (50,000) customers.
- (17) "Model" means an investigative technique using a mathematical or physical representation of a system or theory that accounts for all or some of its known properties.
- (18) "Pesticide review board" means the Indiana pesticide review board created by IC 15-3-3.5 to collect, analyze, and interpret information on matters relating to the use of pesticides.
- (19) "Potential source of contamination" means a facility, site, practice, or activity that possesses the ability to contaminate ground water.
- (20) "Public water supply system" or "PWSS" means a public water supply for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen (15) service connections or regularly serves of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least

sixty (60) days out of the year. The term includes any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control that are used primarily in connection with such system.

(21) "Qualified ground water scientist" means an individual who possesses a bachelor's degree or higher in the physical sciences, for example, geology or engineering, with a sufficient level of experience to make sound professional judgments regarding site characterization and hydrogeology. This level of experience may be demonstrated by certification or registration as a professional geologist or engineer, either of whom shall have education or professional experience in hydrogeology or ground water hydrology.

(22) "Sanitary setback" means an area established around a CPWSS production well to protect ground water from direct contamination.

(23) "Small community public water supply system" means a public water supply system serving up to and including three thousand three hundred (3,300) customers.

(24) "State chemist" means the office of the Indiana state chemist authorized by IC 15-3-3.5 and IC 15-3-3.6 to administer the use, application, storage, mixing, loading, transportation, and disposal of pesticides in Indiana under those chapters.

(25) "Time of travel" or "TOT" means the calculated length of time a particle of water takes to reach a CPWSS production well from a certain point.

(26) "Time of travel (TOT) threshold" means a threshold determined by the community or CPWSS to suit the hydrogeologic conditions and needs of the community; however, a minimum five (5) year TOT for modeled wellhead protection areas and three thousand (3,000) feet for fixed radius wellhead protection area is allowed.

(27) "Wellhead protection area" or "WHPA" means the surface and subsurface area, delineated by fixed radius, hydrogeological mapping, analytical, semianalytical, or numerical flow/solute transport methods, which contributes water to a CPWSS production well or wellfield and through which contaminants are likely to move through and reach the well within a specified period.

(28) "Wellhead protection program" or "WHPP" means a program to sustain drinking water quality in ground waters that supply public water supply wells and wellfields. The program is mandated by the 1986 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, Title II, Section 205, Subsection 1428.

(29) "Well log" means a drilling record that describes the subsurface formations that have been drilled through and gives details of well completion as required by IC 25-39-4 and 310 IAC 16-2-6 [310 IAC 16 was repealed filed Nov 22, 1999, 3:34 p.m.: 23 IR 776. See 312 IAC 13.].

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-1; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1723; filed Mar 6, 2000, 7:56 a.m.: 23 IR 1627; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

#### 327 IAC 8-4.1-2 Applicability of rule

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18

Sec. 2. The WHPP is required for each well or wellfield providing ground water to a CPWSS. (Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-2; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1724; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

#### 327 IAC 8-4.1-3 Enforcement

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-14-2; IC 13-30

Sec. 3. This rule may be enforced through administrative or judicial proceedings under IC 13-30-3 and the penalty provisions of IC 13-14-2, IC 13-30-4, and IC 13-30-6. (Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-3; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1724; errata filed Jun 25, 1997, 3:55 p.m.: 20 IR 3016; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)

#### 327 IAC 8-4.1-4 Local planning teams

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6  
Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18

Sec. 4. (a) The CPWSS shall coordinate and form or participate in a local planning team (LPT) to guide the development and implementation of the CPWSS's WHPP.

(b) The local planning team must have representation of parties that may be affected by the development and implementation of the WHPP.

(c) The CPWSS must public notice the formation of a local planning team in the newspaper of largest general circulation within the area where the LPT is being formed. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-4; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1724; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518*)

327 IAC 8-4.1-5 Criteria for selecting the delineation method for determining the wellhead protection area

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6  
Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18; IC 14-25-7

Sec. 5. (a) During Phase I of the WHPP, the CPWSS must delineate the WHPA using one (1) of the five (5) accepted methods of delineation.

(b) Any CPWSS may use the following methods:

- (1) The analytical method.
- (2) The numerical flow/solute transport model methods.
- (3) The semianalytical method.

(c) A CPWSS may use the hydrogeologic mapping method as set out in the "Guidelines for Delineation of Wellhead Protection Areas"\* as the sole method of delineation with prior approval from the department.

(d) A CPWSS may use the fixed radius method after receiving prior approval from the department. Approval to use the fixed radius method is based on either of the following criteria:

- (1) A CPWSS does not qualify as a significant water withdrawal facility (in accordance with IC 14-25-7).
- (2) A CPWSS qualifies as a significant water withdrawal facility, in accordance with IC 14-25-7, and the average daily withdrawal is less than one hundred thousand (100,000) gallons per day demonstrated by:
  - (A) submittal of annual total pumping data for the previous five (5) years of operation to the department; and
  - (B) statistical determination by the department of an upper confidence interval of one hundred thousand (100,000) gallons per day or less by the following formula:

$$\bar{x} = t_{(0.95, n-1)}(S/n^{1/2})$$

$\bar{x}$  = Mean of pumping data

S = Standard deviation of pumping data

$t_{(0.95, n-1)}$  = t statistic at 95%, n degrees of freedom

n = Number of observations

(e) Upon selecting and carrying out a delineation method, a CPWSS must submit justifying data in accordance with section 8 of this rule.

(f) All delineation methods available to CPWSSs for defining the WHPA are outlined within "Guidelines for Delineation of Wellhead Protection Areas"\*.

(g) Site characterization and WHPA delineation, using either the modeling methods, described in subsection (b), or hydrogeological mapping methods described in subsection (c), must be performed by a qualified ground water scientist.

\*"Guidelines for Delineation of Wellhead Protection Areas", United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Ground Water Protection, Washington, D.C. 20460, June 1987, EPA Publication No. 440/5-93-001. Copies of "Guidelines for Delineation of Wellhead Protection Areas" are available at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Drinking Water Branch, Ground Water Section, 100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-5; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1724; errata filed Jun 25, 1997, 3:55 p.m.: 20 IR 3016; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518*)

327 IAC 8-4.1-6 Map requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18

Sec. 6. (a) All maps required by this rule, except topographic maps, must be drawn to a scale between 1" = 4000' and 1" = 1,000'.

(b) All topographic maps required by this rule must be United States Geological Survey (USGS) seven and one-half (7.5) minute series. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-6; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1725; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518*)

327 IAC 8-4.1-7 Delineation

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18; IC 14-25-7

Sec. 7. (a) If a CPWSS delineates the WHPA using a model, a report with a narrative description of the regional hydrogeologic setting, the conceptual model, and modeling efforts must be submitted. The report must include the following:

- (1) Analysis of hydrogeologic setting and the conceptual model including the following:
  - (A) Map of the area of interest.
  - (B) Review of published hydrogeologic and geologic interpretations over the area of interest.
  - (C) Geologic cross sections showing the following:
    - (i) Hydrostratigraphic units.
    - (ii) Water levels.
    - (iii) Relationship of surface water bodies to the hydrostratigraphic units.
    - (iv) Pumping wells with screened intervals.
  - (D) Well logs and records used in cross section development. If the number of well logs used in cross section development is greater than fifty (50), the maximum number of well logs submitted to represent the cross section(s) may be negotiated with the department.
  - (E) A map that illustrates over the area of interest the following:
    - (i) Location of CPWSS wells.
    - (ii) Location of high capacity wells registered as significant water withdrawal facilities as defined in IC 14-25-7.
    - (iii) Surface water features.
    - (iv) Thickness and extent of hydrostratigraphic units.
    - (v) Regional water levels.
    - (vi) Bedrock topography.
  - (F) Summary of raw data used in the development of the conceptual model.
  - (G) Discussion of hydrogeologic parameters.
  - (H) Discussion of the ground water flow system, including the following:
    - (i) Distribution of recharge.
    - (ii) Current CPWSS pumping rates and planned changes in pumping rates.
    - (iii) Pumping rates of neighboring high capacity wells.
- (2) Presentation and discussion of the modeling effort must include the following:
  - (A) The rationale for delineation method selection.
  - (B) A tabulated summary of the model input parameters showing the range over which the parameters were varied.
  - (C) An example input file.
  - (D) A map showing the following:
    - (i) The domain of the modeled area within the area of interest.
    - (ii) Location of any boundary conditions used.
    - (iii) Calibration target locations if used.
    - (iv) Modeled potentiometric surfaces.
    - (v) Resultant WHPA boundaries.

(E) Discussion of the following:

- (i) Assumptions used in the modeling effort.
- (ii) Changes made to initial conditions.
- (iii) Calibration analysis if used.
- (iv) Water budget of the model if available.
- (v) Effects of uncertainty in input parameters and boundary conditions on modeled WHPA boundaries.

(b) A CPWSS that, after approval from the department, delineates the WHPA using the fixed radius method must submit the following data to the department:

(1) A map depicting the following:

- (A) The wellhead protection area boundary.
- (B) The CPWSS pumping well locations.
- (C) The location of wells in the area registered as significant water withdrawal facilities as defined in IC 14-25-7.

(2) A topographic map of the area.

(3) Well logs for the CPWSS pumping well.

(c) A CPWSS that delineates the WHPA using the hydrogeologic mapping method must submit data as set out in the "Guidelines for Delineation of Wellhead Protection Areas"\* and agreed to by the department and the CPWSS.

\*"Guidelines for Delineation of Wellhead Protection Areas", United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Ground Water Protection, Washington, D.C. 20460, June 1987, EPA Publication No. 440/5-93-001. Copies of "Guidelines for Delineation of Wellhead Protection Areas" are available at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Management, Drinking Water Branch, Ground Water Section, 100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-7; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1725; errata filed Jun 25, 1997, 3:55 p.m.: 20 IR 3016; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518*)

327 IAC 8-4.1-8 Phase I submittal requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 9-21-2; IC 9-21-3; IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18; IC 15-3-3.5; IC 15-3-3.6; IC 25-31; IC 25-39-4-6

Sec. 8. To have Phase I of a WHPP approved by the department, a CPWSS must submit the following material as prescribed in section 16 of this rule:

(1) The names and affiliations of the members of the local planning team, as well as any subcommittees designated by the local planning team.

(2) A complete WHPA delineation as described in section 7 of this rule. Items submitted in compliance with section 7(a)(1)(C), 7(a)(1)(E)(iv), 7(a)(1)(E)(vi), and 7(c) of this rule must be performed by or under the supervision of a certified professional geologist and bear his/her seal. Items submitted in compliance with section 7(a)(1)(C), 7(a)(1)(E)(iv), 7(a)(1)(E)(vi), and 7(c) of this rule are exempt from certification by a certified professional geologist when performed by:

- (A) an officer or employee of the United States government, state government, or local government while engaged in providing geological services for the officer's or employee's employers;
- (B) a person engaged solely in geological research or instruction of geology; or
- (C) a professional engineer registered under IC 25-31 who applies geology to the practice of engineering.

(3) An inventory of potential sources of contamination containing a complete list of existing facilities, sites, practices, and activities for both regulated and unregulated potential sources of contamination. The inventory of potential sources of contamination must be submitted in the following forms:

- (A) A narrative description of land use within the WHPA.
- (B) A land use map with potential sources of contamination plotted, showing their locations relative to the WHPA boundaries.
- (C) A table containing information describing the potential sources of contamination, including the

following:

- (i) Facility identification number (cross-referenced to clause (B)).
- (ii) Facility name and location.
- (iii) Site description.
- (iv) Any environmental permits issued for the site, including number and agency issuing the permit.
- (v) Types of contaminants at site.
- (vi) Operating status of site.

(4) A management plan that must include the following:

(A) A plan to manage the sanitary setback area that includes the following:

- (i) Measures for the management of the area, consistent with the requirements of 327 IAC 8-3.
- (ii) Measures to prohibit the storage and mixing of chemicals, other than:
  - (AA) those used for drinking water treatment; or
  - (BB) pesticides that are regulated by the pesticide review board through IC 15-3-3.5 and IC 15-3-3.6.
- (iii) Provisions to secure the wellhead to prevent unauthorized access.
- (iv) Guidelines that employ best management practices for transportation routes within the sanitary setback area.

(B) A plan to manage the WHPA that addresses the following:

- (i) Management or monitoring measures for all potential sources of contamination as identified in subdivision (3) to effectively protect the ground water and drinking water supply. The management or monitoring measures must consider the locations and type of potential sources of contamination and hydrogeologic characteristics of the WHPA.
- (ii) Compliance of CPWSS production wells with state construction standards and permit requirements under 327 IAC 8-3 and 310 IAC 16 *[310 IAC 16 was repealed filed Nov 22, 1999, 3:34 p.m.: 23 IR 776. See 312 IAC 13.]*.
- (iii) Monitoring for contaminants associated with identified potential sources of contamination according to the department's standardized monitoring framework under 327 IAC 8-2.
- (iv) Methods or procedures for maintaining and updating records concerning changes to potential sources of contamination within the WHPA.
- (v) Identification of abandoned wells not in compliance with IC 25-39-4-6 and 310 IAC 16-10 *[310 IAC 16 was repealed filed Nov 22, 1999, 3:34 p.m.: 23 IR 776. See 312 IAC 13.]*.
- (vi) Use, application, storage, mixing, loading, transportation, and disposal of pesticides in accordance with IC 15-3-3.5, IC 15-3-3.6, and the rules and guidance thereunder, developed by the pesticide review board and the state chemist.
- (vii) Notification of property owners, mineral owners and leaseholders of record that they are located within a WHPA.
- (viii) Provide owners and operators of identified potential sources of contamination access to a copy of the local WHPP.
- (ix) The establishment of a public outreach program to educate the public and owners or operators of identified potential sources of contamination about the consequences of ground water contamination, and the methods available for preventing ground water contamination.
- (x) The posting of wellhead protection signs along major thoroughfares at the perimeter of the WHPA.
- (xi) Other management measures required to comply with this section.

(5) A contingency plan to provide safe drinking water in emergency conditions must include the following:

- (A) Description of plan to train local responders.
- (B) Description of emergency response to leaks, spills, or illegal discharges.
- (C) A list of information to be provided to local responders, including the following:

- (i) Location of WHPA boundaries.
- (ii) CPWSS operators to contact during an emergency.
- (iii) A twenty-four (24) hour telephone number for the following:
  - (AA) IDEM, office of emergency response.
  - (BB) State, local, and city/county police.
  - (CC) State, local, and city/county fire/hazmat team.
  - (DD) City or county disaster services agency.
  - (EE) Water supply owner, superintendent, and operator.
  - (FF) City or county hospital.

(D) Identification and description of potential alternate sources of water.

(E) Identification of procedures and description of methods to notify critical water users of an emergency.

(F) The posting of procedures to follow in an emergency and information on the location and availability of the complete contingency plan.

*(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-8; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1726; errata filed Jun 25, 1997, 3:55 p.m.: 20 IR 3016; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

#### 327 IAC 8-4.1-9 Phase II submittal requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18

Sec. 9. To have Phase II of a WHPP approved by the department, a CPWSS must submit the following material within the time frame prescribed in section 16 of this rule:

(1) Phase II delineation must include the following:

(A) An updated Phase I submittal reflecting changes, if any.

(B) A discussion describing how the updated WHPA compares with the previously delineated WHPA.

(2) Phase II potential sources of contamination inventory must include an update to the source inventory provided in the Phase I submittal.

(3) Phase II management plan must include the results of the implementation of Phase I management plan.

(4) Phase II contingency plan must include documentation of training given to local responders.

*(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-9; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1727; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

#### 327 IAC 8-4.1-10 Department review of Phase I and Phase II submittal requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18

Sec. 10. (a) The department shall review Phase I and Phase II submittals based on the following criteria:

(1) WHPA delineation, including the following:

(A) The completeness and accuracy of the data used to determine the hydrogeologic conceptualization as required in section 7 of this rule.

(B) The information provided in the submittal demonstrates that the chosen delineation method properly accounts for site specific hydrogeology.

(2) Potential sources of contamination inventory, including the following:

(A) The completeness of the specific data supplied regarding each facility, site, practice, and activity, including the following:

(i) The inventory, identification, and location of all potential sources of contamination according to the data requirements of section 8(3) of this rule.

(ii) Identification of all potential sources of contamination in the WHPA on a map that includes the boundaries of the time of travel.

(iii) Characterization of the potential sources of contamination as specified in section 8(3)(C) of this rule is sufficient to develop a management plan as prescribed by section

8(4)(A) and 8(4)(B) of this rule.

(B) The department shall evaluate Phase II based on the completeness of the update to adequately characterize the status of all potential sources of contamination identified and inventoried under Phase I, and any new potential sources of contamination that have located within the WHPA.

(C) The department shall evaluate the updates made to the potential sources of contamination inventory every five (5) years, as required by section 9(2) of this rule, for completeness with respect to the status of all potential sources of contamination identified in the Phase I and Phase II submittals.

(3) Management plan including the following:

(A) The Phase I management plan will be considered effective when all management plans and submittal requirements of section 8(4)(A) and 8(4)(B) of this rule and subdivision (1) have been met. The management plan must consider the following:

(i) Site-specific hydrogeology.

(ii) Land use.

(iii) Conditions of potential sources of contamination.

(B) The department will approve Phase II, results of implementation of Phase I, upon finding that the management plan has been implemented as proposed under section 8(4)(B) of this rule.

(b) Under Phase I, the department may require the use of a different delineation method. Under both Phase I and Phase II, the department may require submittal of additional data to support information provided as part of the WHPP.

(c) For a CPWSS using the fixed radius method to delineate a WHPA, the department may require the use of a different delineation method if the CPWSS fails to maintain the qualification for use of the fixed radius method as outlined in section 5(d) of this rule. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-10; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1727; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518*)

327 IAC 8-4.1-11 Tracking of potential sources of contamination inventory and management plan

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18

Sec. 11. (a) The department shall track Phase I accomplishments by mailing two (2) surveys to each CPWSS as follows:

(1) The first survey shall be mailed two (2) years, and the second shall be mailed one (1) year, prior to the deadline for Phase I submittal for a large CPWSS.

(2) The first survey shall be mailed two and one-half (2½) years, and the second survey shall be mailed one (1) year, prior to the deadline for Phase I submittal, for a medium CPWSS.

(3) The first survey shall be mailed three (3) years, and the second survey shall be mailed one (1) year, prior to the deadline for Phase I submittal, for a small CPWSS.

(b) The department shall track Phase II progress by sending an additional survey, that includes an update of the potential sources of contamination inventory, to each CPWSS two (2) years before the Phase II requirements must be submitted to the department as follows:

(1) The survey shall be mailed three (3) years after the department's approval of the Phase I submittal for a large CPWSS.

(2) The survey shall be mailed five (5) years after the department's approval of the Phase I submittal for a medium CPWSS.

(3) The survey shall be mailed eight (8) years after the department's approval of the Phase I submittal for a small CPWSS.

(c) Continued tracking of management plans will begin five (5) years after the department's approval of the Phase II submittal and will continue in five (5) year cycles as long as the CPWSS is in operation.

(d) Any CPWSS that has not applied for approval of the WHPP within the designated period set forth in section 16 of this rule will be considered in noncompliance.

(e) All surveys must be completed and submitted to the department within forty-five (45) days of receipt. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-11; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1728; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518*)



327 IAC 8-4.1-12 Submittal requirements for proposed new wells

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18

Sec. 12. (a) For a proposed well site in a department approved Phase I or Phase II WHPP, with the proposed well included in the WHPA delineation, the CPWSS shall apply for a construction permit, as provided for in 327 IAC 8-3, and shall describe the proposed well site in relation to the approved WHPA.

(b) For a proposed well site in a department approved Phase I or Phase II WHPP, with the proposed well not included in the WHPA delineation, the CPWSS shall apply for a construction permit as provided for in 327 IAC 8-3, and shall submit new well site submittal requirements as described in section 13 of this rule.

(c) For a proposed well site in a wellfield not in a department approved Phase I or Phase II WHPP, the CPWSS must apply for a construction permit as provided for in 327 IAC 8-3, and shall submit new well site submittal requirements as described in section 13 of this rule. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-12; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1728; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*

327 IAC 8-4.1-13 New well site submittal requirements

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-17-6

Affected: IC 13-11; IC 13-13; IC 13-18

Sec. 13. (a) All CPWSSs subject to this rule must receive approval for a new well site and shall submit the following:

(1) A United States Geological Survey seven and one-half (7.5) minute series topographic map illustrating the area surrounding the well and proposed well site.

(2) A detailed map, drawn to a scale between 1" = 400' and 1" = 1,000', showing the following:

(A) Proposed well site with ownership or easement boundaries.

(B) The location of the proposed well.

(C) The sanitary setback area.

(3) A WHPA delineated using the following:

(A) Fixed radius method, with a radius of three thousand (3,000) feet, regardless of the pumping capacity of the system.

(B) An analytical, semianalytical, or numerical model, executed by a qualified ground water scientist, using input parameters calculated from:

(i) regional data from published reports; or

(ii) site-specific data.

(C) Any approved method described in section 5 of this rule.

(4) A potential sources of contamination inventory performed by methods outlined in section 8(3) of this rule.

(5) A summary of geologic and ground water quality information for the aquifer system utilized by a proposed well, where available.

(6) A schedule for the development of a Phase I WHPP.

(b) Approval of a CPWSS proposed well site is dependent on the ability of each CPWSS to provide safe drinking water, as determined by the department under 327 IAC 8-2.

(c) To maintain well site approval status, the CPWSS must meet the following requirements:

(1) Allow no new potential sources of contamination to locate within the sanitary setback area.

(2) The CPWSS is operated in such a manner that it will not violate any sanitary or health regulations or requirements.

(3) Maintenance of additional requirements specified by the CPWSS construction permit.

*(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-4.1-13; filed Feb 28, 1997, 4:18 p.m.: 20 IR 1729; readopted filed Jan 10, 2001, 3:23 p.m.: 24 IR 1518)*